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CORRESPONDENCE FRANCE AND INDO-CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Regarding the statement made by "Dynamis" in reply to "Annamite" that Tonquin was formerly a part of China as founded by Kublai Khan, may I be permitted to correct a wrong impression which foreigners are likely to form in a discussion on a region which is comparatively little known to them.

"Indo-China" is the term applied to the whole of that peninsula lying between India and China; and, in referring to that portion which has become "French territory," it is usual amongst geographers to effect a division by giving the names of Tonquin, or Tongking, to the northern province, Annam to the Central, and Cochinchina to the Southern province. The peoples who inhabit these provinces are racially identical and are known as Annamites. Except for a slight difference in accent, there is nothing to distinguish between them.

In speaking of their country, the Annamites give the name of Annam, which is intended to include not only the central region, misrepresented by some geographers as embracing the limits of the nation, but also of Tonquin and Cochinchina. The history of the country has been one of a perpetual struggle against a more powerful and numerous enemy, and if "Dynamis" would take the trouble to investigate into it he will find that, except at periods when the fortunes of war placed the exposed province at the mercy of the invaders, Tonquin was not and never has been an integral part of China. It is true that, in common with other nations of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, Annam had owed some measure of suzerainty to China, but this suzerainty was merely nominal and did not go further than the contribution of gifts and messages of goodwill to the Court of the Chinese Emperor at Peking.

At this period, when the question of original territory is being discussed in connection with the Far Eastern question at the Washington Conference, the information I have been able to give on the subject may be of use to our local Conferenceists.—Yours, etc.

UN TONKINOIS.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1921.

OVERSEAS CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I was glad to see "A Member's" letter in your issue of this morning. Here I have been receiving from Headquarters for months past the most flattering references to the business-like manner in which I carry out my duties and have never had, until now, a valid reason for letting my friends into the secret. The only consolation I have had has been derived from the reflection that "a prophet is not without honour but in his own country," and, after a time, that becomes a trifle unsatisfying. I therefore owe a debt of gratitude to your correspondent. However much I may have desired to tell the world "of the appreciation with which my efforts have met in high places, no opportunity, becoming to my natural modesty, was vouchsafed, until he commenced to grumble.

If it is a revelation to "A Member" to know that there is in existence here an Overseas Club what will his feelings be when I inform him that there are two such secretaries! The other is Mr. W. J. Crawford, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., who keeps in touch, more particularly, with members residing in Kowloon.

"A Member" informs us that, principally through the energy of a former secretary, considerable sums were raised during the war for war purposes. That is perfectly true but, fortunately, there is no need now to open subscription lists for aeroplanes. The Club is in need of money to pay off the debt on its London building. Members are thoroughly conversant with the position, through the information contained in the Magazine, and if the spirit moves them to send me any contributions towards this object, will gladly acknowledge and forward them. I may be a little pessimistic but I scarcely think any good would result just now, from starting a public list.

There is no Committee of the Overseas Club in Hongkong because we have not a properly constituted Branch. We are simply a group of members belonging to a large patriotic organisation. Obviously, therefore, an annual meeting is not a necessity. It is true that Club rooms were at one time suggested, but the idea was discouraged. Personally, I should endeavour to discourage such an idea now, but the matter is entirely in the hands of the members.

Your correspondent is suffering from a totally wrong conception of the duties of membership when he asks: "What have I, or my committee, if there is one, done to promote the objects of the Club?" Each member shares the same responsibility or the whole scheme fails.

Honorary Corresponding Secretaries are regarded as necessary in the interests of the organisation as a whole, and, when approached, I consented to do what may perhaps be described as the "donkey work." If any means can be suggested for forwarding the interests of the Club, here or elsewhere, I will, if required, take the initiative in bringing such suggestions up for consideration and approval, but a protest should be made against the attitude of those members who seem to derive satisfaction from trying to bully an unfortunate honorary official because he does not, entirely on his own responsibility, do more for them when they will do nothing to help themselves or the Club in which they profess to have an interest.

The attitude of your correspondent, for example, may be gleaned from his somewhat slighting reference to the garden party generously given by Sir Paul Chater. He suggests five new members may be obtained as a result of it.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHILD KIDNAPPED.

THE STORY TOLD AT THE MAGISTRACY.

On the 23rd instant a Chinese child aged three years was kidnapped from Second Street, West Point. The child has completely disappeared and cannot be found.

The actions of a Chinese man, who lodged in the same house as the kidnapped boy, aroused the suspicions of the parents and they had the man arrested the same evening as the child disappeared.

The man was charged yesterday morning before Mr. G. R. Wood at the Magistracy with having kidnapped the child from 103 Second Street.

Inspector Appleton stated that the accused man lodged at the same house as the child and he had only lived there for 14 or 15 days. He would produce evidence to the effect that the man attempted to walk off with the boy three times within one hour and that he at last persuaded the boy's elder brother to let him take the child for a drink of tea. When questioned at the Police Station, the defendant would not make a statement, but said that he did not know the child. He asked that the accused be sent to take his trial.

The principal witness in the case was the brother of the kidnapped boy. He told the Magistrate that on November 23rd he was playing with his two younger brothers in Third Street. One was 6 years and the other Tsang Ah Sing, was 3 years old. Shortly after 11 o'clock, he noticed that Ah Sing was missing. He knew defendant slightly. He lived in the cock-loft of his father's house. Shortly after 10 o'clock the same morning the defendant had tried to take Ah Sing away but witness stopped him. A little later he saw the man again leading Ah Sing away by the hand. Witness took the boy in his arms and carried him back to where they were playing. Shortly afterwards witness saw him again with the child. He objected saying "You leave my brother alone," but the defendant said "What are you afraid of? I am only going to take your brother for a walk and for some tea. I am not going to sell him." Witness did not object further, and seeing that it was a fellow lodger he allowed him to take the child away. Witness waited for the child to be brought back, but as he did not turn up by 11.45 he went home crying and told his mother. A search was started but the child could not be found. Later he saw defendant arrested outside the market entrance. In the morning defendant was wearing a white tattered coat; in the evening he was wearing a blue coat and had shoes and stockings on. He had no shoes and stockings in the morning.

The boy's evidence as to the search and subsequent arrest was corroborated by the child's mother and a district watchman.

Inspector Appleton called evidence to disprove a statement made by defendant that he was working on the day in question with a bricklayer.

On being searched at the Police Station a pawn ticket, two white handkerchiefs, one of which was a new one and 72 cents in money were found in his possession. Evidence was also brought to prove that the man was destitute the previous day and that he tried to borrow money.

The Magistrate told defendant that he would not be tried by him but that he would come up for trial later. If defendant wished to make a statement he would take it down.

The defendant made a long rambling statement, the drift of which was that he did not know the child. He could remember taking a child by the hand in Third Street but it was only for a second. That was at 9 o'clock in the morning. He went out of the house at 11 the same morning and went to Wanchai where he had tea. The rest of the day was spent in having his eyes seen to at Wanchai. He returned to West Point between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. The child's father, defendant said, was the head of a gambling school, and he also sold opium. The father had a grudge against him and told his son to charge him with stealing the child.

Asked if he had any witnesses to bring forward, defendant said that he had one—a man whose shop he visited on the 23rd inst. in Wanchai. He did not know his name but he could remember the shop.

The Magistrate adjourned the case until to-day in order to give the defendant the chance of finding a witness.

He is absurdly below the mark. Applications for membership are rolling in, with a number of applications for life membership among them. I shall be disappointed if we do not receive far more than ten times the number suggested. But that is beside the point. What does "A Member" propose?

One of my chief tasks appears to be to keep track of subscriptions. I have just received from London a list of those now due for 1922. If "A Member" wishes to be of some practical assistance I would suggest, after he has made certain that his own position is above reproach in this respect, that he remind other members whom he may chance to meet, gently and courteously, that it will be January 1st before their remittances can reach Headquarters unless they are sent at once. Moreover, the Central Committee ask that subscriptions covering two years may be sent in order to avoid much detail-work. I fully sympathise with their desire. After all, the subscription is only 10s a year and the Magazine, with news of all parts of the Empire, which comes regularly each month, is worth at a very low estimate is a copy. The receipt of the magazine, however, is not always a sufficient reminder of the obligations due. Last year I advertised when subscriptions should be paid: the year before I sent out circulars. But there are, apparently, a number of people with such unfortunate memories that nothing less than a personal appeal seems to do any good. Perhaps "A Member" will occupy some of his spare time in worrying them. He shall have my blessing.—Yours,

OLIVER T. BREAKSPER.

(H.C.S. "Overseas Club.")



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2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

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[1309]

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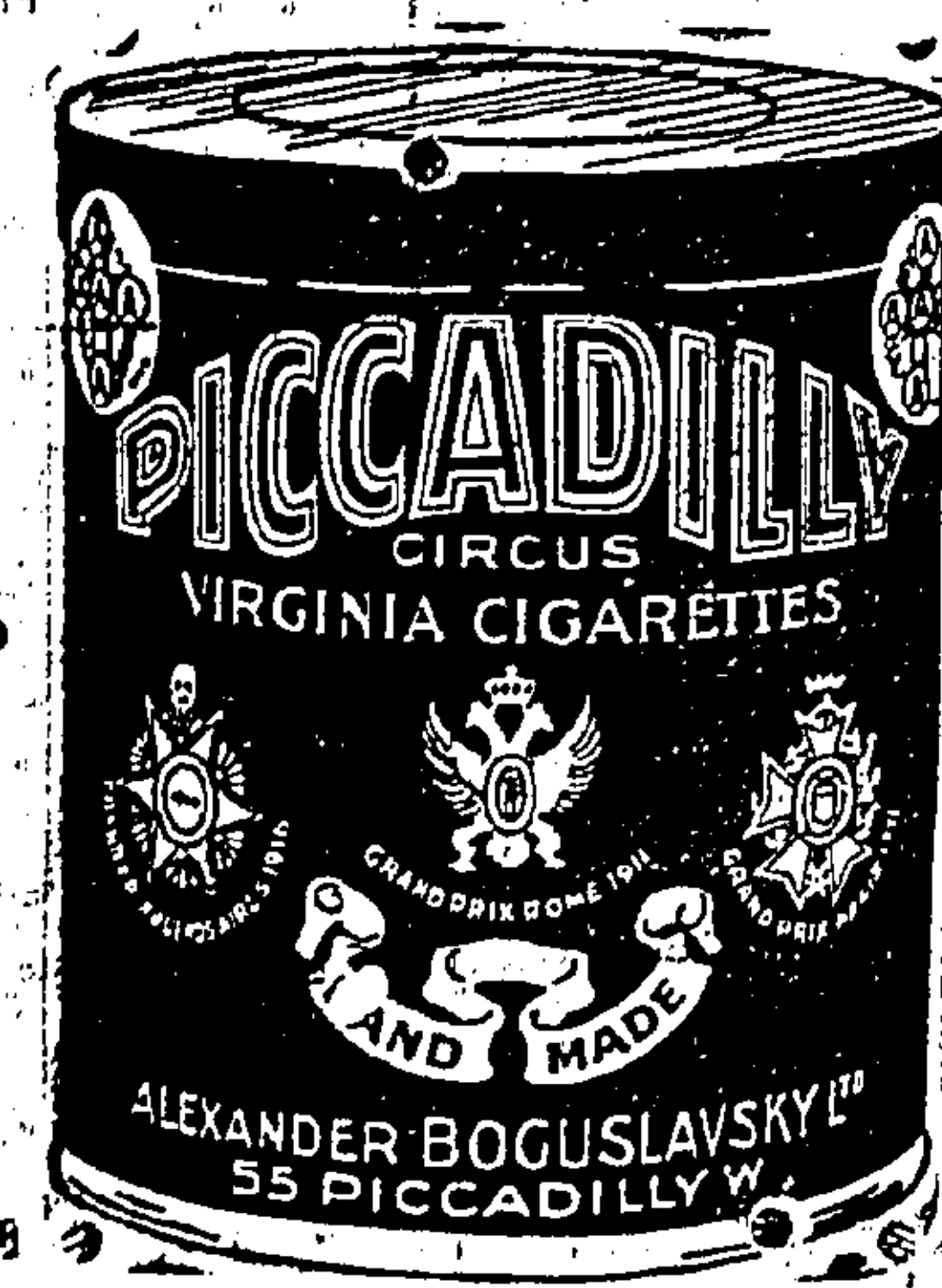
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EXAMINATION WEEK AT THE UNIVERSITY.

NEARLY SIX HUNDRED CANDIDATES ASSEMBLED.

The University of Hongkong this week is in a state of siege. There are marchings and counter-marchings and every morning, at about 8.15, a grand combined attack is made by students from all the principal schools in the Colony. The reason is that the matriculation and local examinations are in progress all this week and as the pupils' school-leaving certificates depend upon their passing these examinations there is naturally great keenness on the part of all who are at all ambitious to enter their names.

This year Hongkong entered 82 boys and 2 girls for the Matriculation Examination, December, 1921; 19 boys and 37 girls for the Senior Local Examination, and 276 boys and 54 girls for the Junior Local Examination. There are other centres at Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Wuchang, and Java, all conducted by the University of Hongkong, and with the contribution of these places the total number of candidates for the examinations is as follows:—

Matriculation	121
Senior Local	61
Junior Local	305
Total	577

Hongkong's share of this total is 400. The lecture room accommodation at the University is being heavily taxed to accommodate all the students. The Great Hall seats over 200; even the physiological museum is brought into use; the cases of surgical exhibits and wax models of sufferers (or sections of sufferers) from dreadful diseases at their worst are directly draped with "national emblems."

Each individual desk has a number corresponding with the number allotted to a particular student so once a pupil knows where his seat is he will have no difficulty for the rest of the week.

But the difficulties on the first morning may be easily imagined. Some students, the resident boarders for example, were marched to the University in a body; the majority, however, came not in battalions but singly, direct from their homes. To add to the anxieties of the Registrar and his staff, the morning was wet and, instead of doing the sorting-out in the open, the whole mass had to assemble in the Great Hall where the 200 desks left very little standing room. However, between 8.15 and 8.30 a.m. "a perfect pandemonium" (the phrase is the Registrar's) was reduced to order and everyone was seated, waiting for a visitation of the Muse, in order to write an English essay. The older students could write on "A Personal Adventure," "A Famous Picture," "Manners maketh man," or "The advisability of admitting girl-students to a University." The juniors chose from "A Chinese funeral," "A Dragon boat race," "A bathing picnic," or "The cultivation of rice." Each student also had to write a letter. It is now permitted to divulge the contents of the papers, because the method by which the examinations are organised is that all candidates entering took "English Essay" between 8.30 and 10 a.m. on Monday morning and the secret of the subjects, carefully guarded until then, is a secret no longer.

INTRODUCTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

Experience has taught that the greatest care is needed to prevent leakage of examination papers before the day. So much depends, in regard to a pupil's future, upon the results of these tests that the temptation is strong to secure a "pass" by foul means if it is feared that fair means will not be adequate. Of course, it is not suggested that the temptation is seriously considered by more than a few. Some years ago the Chinese compositors employed by the printing firm which printed the questions were bribed to bring away rough proofs before the day. That possibility of leakage has been met by mimeographing all the thousands of sheets required. This is done by the Registrar (Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh), personally, after office hours at the University, and it is an enormous task. Mr. Mackintosh then sends into envelopes (and locks up) the precise number of papers the candidates in a particular room will require on a certain subject at a certain hour and these envelopes are unsealed by the invigilator of that room in the presence of the candidates.

In times past there was a further possibility of fraud due to the well-known fact that, to European eyes, Chinese often look so much alike. Each candidate now has to submit a photograph, as for a passport; the invigilator satisfies himself by a comparison that the candidate before him, say for the junior local examination, is the boy who has entered, and not his elder brother. Once a doubt arose, even after careful comparison of the photograph and the student's face, the invigilator could not be sure and referred the question to higher authority. "Higher authority" was equally nonplussed but the acting Vice-Chancellor at the time (Dr. G. P. Jordan) brought his medical knowledge and acumen to bear. With a magnifying glass he detected a peculiarity in the hair of one ear in the photograph and found that the candidate had it too, so that the "knotty" problem was solved. With "at heart" the unhappy schoolboy faced his paper after this trying inquisition (happy or not).

As invigilators this year wore their caps and gowns with marked effect in securing good morale. The dignified surroundings of the University also had full effect in impressing the students with the importance of the occasion. The following are the invigilators:—

Medical Section.—(Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Candidates only):—Mrs. Hina and Mrs. Redmond.
GREAT ALL.—(All Junior Local Candidates, except those from Queen's College):—Rev. C. J. Shann, Mr. Ralston and Mr. Kay.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

The report of the general managers (Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.) for the 12 months ended on the September 30th, 1921, states that the gross profit for the period is \$220,884.00. After allowing for:—

Interest \$31,955.49
Writing off for depreciation on the company's lines, buildings and machinery, etc. \$2,855.79
Consulting Committee's and auditors' fees 3,300.00
\$38,111.28

The balance to be dealt with is \$182,873.22

which it is proposed to appropriate as follows, viz:—

To write off goodwill account \$30,000.00
To reserve for bad and doubtful debts 2,873.22
To pay a dividend of 50 cents per share on 100,000 shares (old) 50,000.00
To pay a dividend of 40 cents per share on 100,000 shares (new) 40,000.00
\$122,873.22

Our earnings have naturally been materially affected by the reduction in the charge for lighting on 1st January last, but nevertheless we have made this loss good and improved upon our earnings for the previous year as well, so that the position is really better than it would appear. The result, however, would have been still better had we been able to accept all the new work we were offered. Unfortunately we could not do this within the time covered by the accounts as, owing to repeated delays and postponements at home, the last of the new machinery arrived only on September 5th and our output was therefore confined to the capacity of the old factory. We are glad to say that the new installation at Hok-on was completed by the end of September and for the short time it has been running the results have been very satisfactory, showing a marked increase in output with every indication of a growing demand during the coming year.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.—During the year, Messrs. G. W. Barton and A. H. Compton resigned, and Messrs. H. P. White and S. S. Perry were appointed in their places. In accordance with the Articles of Association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. H. P. White, S. S. Perry and T. F. Hough retired, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

EXPLOSIVES FOUND INSTEAD OF OPIUM.

Whilst searching a sampan for opium, on Monday afternoon, the woman in charge of the boat, became frightened and handed over to Chief Preventative Officer a box of detonators. The woman was carrying the box on her pocket. She was brought before Mr. Wood, yesterday, at the Magistracy, and charged with being in possession of dangerous explosives without a licence. The Inspector in charge of the case said that dynamite and detonators were stolen from the stone quarries and the detonators were used for killing fish. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

COMMERCIAL ROOM.—(Junior Boy Candidates from Queen's College only):—Rev. A. J. S. Stearn and Mrs. Earle.
JUNIOR DRAWING ROOM.—(Matriculation and Senior Local Candidates only):—Rev. N. Evans and Mr. I. Day.
A few details of the business side of the examinations may be of interest. Some may think "business" is hardly the word, the enterprise is deliberately run at a loss. The University provides practically everything required in the way of pens, ink, paper and accommodation and pays the examiners' fees. The entrance fees are, \$15 per pupil for Matriculation and Senior examinations and \$10 for the Junior Examination. This produced an income, this year, of \$3,785 but the expenses are roughly \$7,000.

THE "EDUCATIONAL LEADER."

This is a convenient place in which to give some particulars of the "educational leader" as it exists in this Colony. Comparisons with the public educational organisation at home are hardly possible. At the lowest stage are the vernacular schools; next, the Government has five junior schools—Wanchai, Saiyungpau, Ellis Kadoorie, Yau-mat, and the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians. In this class might also be placed the lower school of Queen's College. A boy, having obtained a knowledge of reading and writing Chinese at a vernacular school, comes to these junior schools to widen his knowledge and learn English, in which language, to a great extent, he is taught. Many leave school before they get to the top of the Junior School but the boy who completes the course of what may be described as "secondary education" given in these schools, passes from the top class into Class III, at Queen's College. He should stay there about a year and then he passes into Class II, which prepares for the Hongkong University Junior Local Examination. If he is successful in that examination he passes into Class I, at Queen's College and reads for the Matriculation Examination. Certificate given to successful candidates in the Junior Local and the Matriculation Examinations are called "leaving certificates" because the pupils in Class II and Class I at Queen's College are not submitted to any examination other than these two external examinations. Boys who wish to enter Classes II and I at Queen's College are compelled to sit for these examinations and the Government pays the fees. From Queen's College, boys who aspire to a higher educational training pass into Hongkong University by scholarship or otherwise.

MOTOR CAR OFFENCES.

PROSECUTIONS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindell dealt with six motor-car cases.

THE WRONG TURNING.

Mr. K. C. Lau, of No. 59, Caine Road was charged with driving his car No. 476 on the wrong side of Pedder Street at 10.23 p.m. on November 19th. Mr. Russ appearing for defendant, asked for a remand. He said that all the people who were in the car at the time were at present in Canton and time would be necessary to get them down to give evidence. Mr. Russ said that Mr. Lau drove the car himself to the Hongkong Hotel, and was not conscious of having committed any offence.

An Indian constable said that the car turned from Queen's Road into Pedder Street on the side between the richa stand and the hotel entrance. The regulation required that cars went down Pedder Street on the side between the richa stand and the Old Post Office turning to the Hongkong Hotel entrance at the bottom of the richa stand. A remand was granted.

30 MILES AN HOUR IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

Mr. George Yipp was charged with having driven motor-car No. 232 owned by Mr. Robert Yipp compradore of Messrs. Reiss & Company in a reckless manner in Des Vœux Road, West at 12.10 a.m., on November 22nd.

Defendant said that he could not have been going fast as he was behind another car.

Lance-Sergeant Halkum said that the defendant drove at fully 30 miles an hour between Whitty and Water Streets. Defendant said that the other car at Water Street. He calculated the defendant's speed by the other car which was going within the limit of 15 miles and the defendant's car would have to go double that speed to pass it in such a short distance.

Defendant: I tried to pass the other car but did not succeed because the road was narrow.

The Sergeant said that after the defendant went by, he could not see the other car for a few seconds, and then suddenly the whole of it came into view. If the defendant did not pass it, its view would have been obscured all the way. Defendant was fully 75 yards in front of the other car when passing the junction of Western Street.

Defendant: If you say so, it's no use my arguing.

Magistrate: Twenty-five dollars.

"A LIGHT THAT WAS DIMLY BURNING."

The remand case in which the driver of motor-car No. 400 was summoned for driving without a tail light was next called.

The defence was that both front and rear lights were worked by one switch. Therefore if the head light were alight, as the Indian constable said, the tail light must have been alight also. The police said this was true but suggested that the rear light was obscured by dust. The Magistrate (to the Indian constable): If you invent statements to make your story convincing, I cannot convict. It was a physical impossibility for the rear light to be out if head lights were on.

The summons was dismissed.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS MUST BE OBEYED.

Another adjourned case turned on alleged disobedience of a police signal whereby a collision with another car was narrowly averted. The driver of the other car now said he put out his left hand to signal to a car behind him to slow down, not for the defendant to "carry on."

The Magistrate remarked that it was probable both drivers were watching each other and did not notice the Sergeant.

Inspector Garrod agreed and the Magistrate decided to dismiss the case with a caution.

WITHOUT LIGHTS.

The driver of motor-car No. 327, owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, was fined \$5 for having driven the car on Robinson Road at 7.30 p.m. on November 20th without lights.

AN EXPENSIVE FARE.

Sub-Inspector Marks charged the driver of motor-car No. 125, owned by the Mercury Garage, with reckless driving in Aberdeen village at 5.40 p.m., on November 21st.

The Inspector said that the defendant was driving at fully 25 miles an hour in a contra area.

The defendant said he knew he was going fast, but he was "racing against time." He was on his way to Repulse Bay Hotel to pick up a passenger to catch the Kowloon boat.

A fine of twenty dollars was imposed.

SPORT.

GOLF.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The draw for the championship in the ladies' section of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is as follows:—

Byes.—Mrs. Bowden Smith; Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Griffin; Mrs. Drew; Mrs. Dalgety; Mrs. Crawford Morgan.
Mrs. Fitzroy Williams v. Lady Rees-Davies; Mrs. Adams v. Mrs. James; Miss Coppinger v. Mrs. Pearce; Mrs. Stern v. Mrs. Armstrong.

Second Round.—Miss Rodger v. Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Redmond v. Mrs. Winslow; Miss Dunn v. Mrs. Crawford.

The 1st round is to be played by December 6th; the 2nd by December 16th; the 3rd by December 29th; the 4th by January 6th; and the final on Sunday, January 8th or 15th.

SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM RESS DAVIES, K.C.)).

JUDICIAL WARNING TO LITIGANTS.

RETAINING FEE FOR A WITNESS.

On the collapse yesterday morning of the plaintiff's case in an issue as to whether or not a man named Lam Kai Pang was a partner of the firm of Tang Luy & Co., his Lordship made some striking comments.

The facts of the case are shortly as follow:—Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co. entered into certain contracts with the partners of the firm in March, 1920. The partnership closed its business in December, 1920, leaving the contracts unfulfilled. On the 3rd of August the plaintiff issued a writ against the partnership and obtained judgment for the sum of \$33,000. They then sought to prove that Lam Kai Pang was a partner in the firm, but the only declaration produced by the plaintiff was one by a man named Feung, who swore an extensive affidavit to the effect that Lam Kai Pang was a partner.

The case came up for hearing last Thursday, November 24th. In the evidence it was stated that Feung, an English-speaking Chinese clerk in the employ of the partnership went to Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., after the partnership closed. Mr. Harry O'Dell, local manager for Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co., said that some time this year he accidentally met Feung in a lift. He invited him to come and see him at his office, with the result that Feung entered the employ of Messrs. Getz Bros. on October 1st, 1921, at a salary of \$40 a month. It was stated by counsel for the plaintiff that Feung would be their principal witness.

In the course of cross-examination by Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. O'Dell stated that he had told Feung he would be well pleased to give him something for his good work, and, being in the employ of plaintiffs, he accepted monies which Mr. O'Dell said might have been advances of salary. Pressed by counsel to produce documents, payments to Feung were disclosed amounting to \$710 between August 30th and November 24th, in addition to his salary for October, the first month of his employment. Pressed as to whether payment of \$300 on October 7th had any connection with a declaration made on that date by Feung, the witness said he had no idea that Feung had sworn a declaration on that date. He admitted, however, that the payments, although entered as salary advances, were made to secure and retain the services of Feung in the action, and that they were in the nature of a retaining fee. On his leaving the witness box it was announced by plaintiffs' counsel they were unable to pay Feung as the witness box as he had left for Canton on Thursday evening with Mr. O'Dell's permission. Counsel for the plaintiff thereupon advised his client that it would be a waste of time to proceed with the case.

The Chief Justice expressed his entire agreement with the course taken by Mr. Alabaster. "As regard Mr. O'Dell's evidence as to the so-called advances of salaries," said the Judge, "its chief characteristic has been its frankness, and I feel it my duty to say that to make payments to the man Feung of these sums of money in anticipation of his making the affidavit referred to and coming into court to give evidence was an improper proceeding, and in view of it the greatest suspicion would attach to Feung's evidence even if he had gone into the witness box."

The Judge asked Mr. Alabaster to convey these observations to Mr. O'Dell, and gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK CRISIS.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S APPEAL FOR PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

In a communication addressed to members of the Philippine Senate, General Manager E. W. Wilson, of the Philippine National Bank cites a short story about President Lincoln and some men from the West who were excited about his administration, as follows:—

"The manner in which the Philippine National Bank (84 per cent. Government owned) passed through the recent crisis makes it deserving of the confidence of its stockholders and customers."

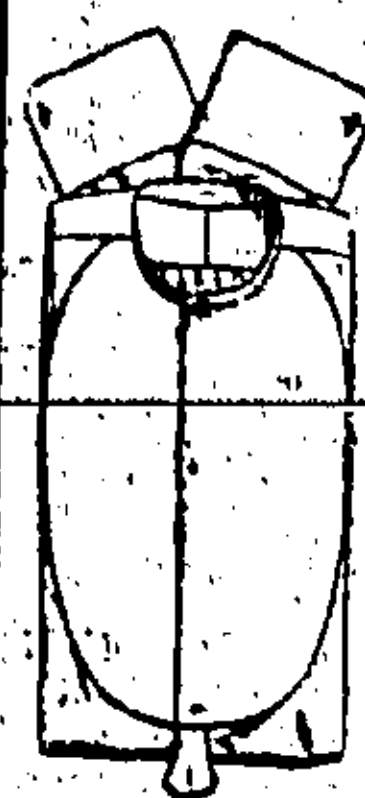
"Continued industry on the part of the management, and patience and co-operation on the part of the public, will insure the restoration of the Government bank to its former high repute."

"Pending that time, and believing that that the results will be helpful to the bank and to the business community, we invite your consideration of a business policy suggested by Abraham Lincoln."

"During the civil war some gentlemen from the west who were excited and troubled about the commissions or omissions of his administration called upon the President. He heard them patiently, and then replied:—

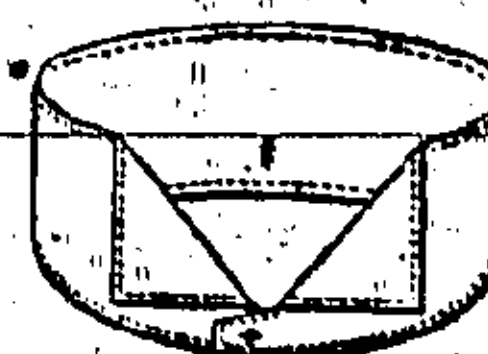
"Gentlemen, suppose all the property you were worth was in gold, and you had put it in the hands of Blondin to carry across the Niagara river on a rope; would you shake the cable, or keep shouting out to him—'Blondin, stand up a little straighter—Blondin, stoop a little more—go a little faster—lean a little more to the north—lean a little more to the south?' No, you would hold your breath as well as your tongue, and keep your hands off until he was safe over. The government is carrying an immense weight. Untold treasures are in our hands. We are doing the very best we can. Don't badger us. Keep silence and we'll get you safe across." "Yours very truly, (Sgd.) "E. W. WILSON."

EVENING WEAR FOR MEN



DRESS SHIRTS OF THE BEST MAKES ONLY. STIFF OR PLEATED

\$8.50 EACH. ALL SIZES.



DRESS COLLARS VARIOUS SHAPES.

\$7.50 DOZEN.



PUMPS AND LACE SHOES.

MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY PATENT LEATHER

\$14 PAIR

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SELECTION OF CLAN TARTANS IN SILK SASHES, SCARVES, TIES, HAND-KERCHES AND MUFFLERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW DANCE RECORDS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 6139 [THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ
(ISLE OF GOLDEN DREAMS | 3383 [TODDLE
(BEELA BOOLA) |
| 6144 [ON MIAMI SHORE
(IF YOU COULD CARE | 3379 [SIAM SOO
(MAKE BELIEVE |
| 3385 [MAZIE
(TWO SWEET LIPS | 3378 [ANSWER
(O-H-I-O |
| 3391 [NESTLE IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS
(I SPOILED YOU | 3372 [MY MAMMY
(DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME |

3368 [FEBBLES
(FANDANGO

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS

DRESS WEAR.

BEST in VALUE. LATEST in STYLE.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED IN
GLOVES | COLLARS | SCARVES | FOOTWEAR
SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | WAISTCOATS

DRESS SUITS

A SPECIALITY.

Newest materials, excellence of workmanship and finish guaranteed.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

THE JASPER CLARK CHALLENGE CUP will be played for at Fanning on **SUNDAY, 4th December.**
Conditions: 36 holes. Medal Play from scratch. On Old Course. Competitors choose their own partners and should send in their names for ballot in the usual way stating that they are playing in this competition.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING on **MONDAY, 5th December** at 5.10 P.M. in the **CITY HALL.**
GOVERNOR'S SHIELD.
A pair from H.M.S. *Howkins* will take the place of the pair from H.M.S. *Curlew* in this competition.
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary. [1148]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before **NOON, TO-DAY.**
Goods not cleared by the 6th Dec., 1921, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here; after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1818]

THE NORWEGIAN AFROA AND AUSTRALIA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Steamship

"BESSA"

having arrived from the above ports on the 29th inst. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be taken.
Goods not cleared by the 6th Nov. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 4th Dec., 1921 at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **THORSEN & CO.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1820]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"TERESIAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns at Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at the Godowns. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 28th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned, on or before the 4th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1816]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOWES CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., as Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained, unless notice to the contrary be given before 28th Inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, November 29th, 1921. [1817]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be **OPENED** for **DINNER** on the Night of 30th November, 1921.
Patrons are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after 11th on that date.
Table Booked for St. Andrew's Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room. [1777]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

THE 'SUAL TEA AND DINNER DANCES' will not be held on **WEDNESDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1921.** [1795]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1065 for 5 Shares No. 63091/63095 Certificate No. 1067 for 16 Shares No. 63096 Certificate No. 1068 for 3 Shares No. 63097/63099 standing in the Society's Register in the name of **JULIO DINIZ OLIVEIRA DA SILVA** of Canton, have been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and **NEW CERTIFICATES** for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 29th November 1921. [1810]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 5, D'Almeida Street, on **SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921** at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from **THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921** until **SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921**, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 29th. [1774]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Let us be lying at this Office for
BOY - CK, KL, LM, LN, LB, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, NF, NW, A

LOST on Friday evening 25th Nov. during the Dance on board "Tamar" **BLACK CONEY-FUR WRAP.** Anybody finding please communicate with Mrs. BOSS, East Point. [181]

TO LET-An Office room in Alexandra Buildings, from 1st January, 1922. Apply The Secretary, **A. E. WATSON & CO.,** Limited. [182]

TO LET-A Flat in Mohsin Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to **MESSRS KAYAMALLY & CO. 5, D'Almeida St.** [153]

TO LET-Vazira Cottage, Kowloon Tong. Water pipes and "Delco" lighting laid on. Telephone, tennis lawn and garden. Apply to **MESSRS KAYAMALLY & CO. 5, D'Almeida St.** [164]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Machine Lot approach either from land or water side. For particulars apply to **W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.** [1234]

WANTED.

WANTED, by an experienced **STENOGRAPHER** well qualified to hold a position of responsibility. Appointment with a business concern. Can furnish exceptional recommendation from present employer. Apply Box No. 1631. **9, Daily Press Office.** [1789]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dawsoning"

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 3rd Dec. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 A.M. on the 3rd Dec. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.,**Agents.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1921. [1811]

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

PORT-INVALID

A very fine vintage Wine,

On sale by all compradores

and at

A S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHONE No. 18.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 30th, 1921.

THE RECENT CABINET CRISIS IN JAPAN.

The Cabinet crisis in Japan, which resulted from the assassination of Mr. HARA and ended in the appointment of Viscount TAKAHASHI as Premier, coming though it did at an unfortunate period, may be said to have had no political significance. The murder of Mr. HARA was an unmeaning act politically. The assassin was one of the products of the grafting of modern ideas on a feudal stock. As we remarked at the time, assassination as a political weapon has played a great part in Japanese history, and it was in emulation of the deeds committed by celebrated assassins in the past, that a minor railway employe conceived the idea of handing his name down to posterity as the assassin of the Premier of Japan. He appears to have been of weak intellect and to have undertaken the deed under the incitement of some more or less jocular remarks about the decay of bravery in Japan and the hesitation to commit *harakiri*, a form of suicide. The late Premier's name, HARA, in one of its readings means "stomach," and as *harakiri* means literally "stomach-cutting," the assassin seems to have found his inspiration to murder the Premier in a play upon words, an exercise of the ingenuity which is very popular in Japan, partly owing to the large number of homonyms in the language. There is no doubt that the assassin intended to commit suicide after he had done the deed, but his capture on the spot prevented this. As he seems to have had no associates in the crime, the man whose jocular remarks incited him to the deed being hardly legally culpable, the affair resolves itself into an isolated incident of no political significance. It is of some psychological significance, however, inasmuch as it may be considered the fruit of that brooding upon the past which, in spite of outward modernisation, still keeps the Japanese feudal in spirit. The assassin is, in fact, still as much an object of popular reverence as he was in feudal Japan, even among the educated. Thus

Marquis OKUMA still pays homage to the memory of the man who tried to assassinate him when he was Foreign Minister, and with such an example before them it is hardly surprising that assassins in Japan are often greater objects of hero-worship than their victims. The disinterestedness of the assassin is supposed to condone his deed. There is little doubt that if the late Premier's assassin had been able to commit suicide, he would have risen to the rank of a popular hero. It is worthy of note that the recent murder of a banker, followed by the suicide of the murderer, was construed as a disinterested act and led to the funeral of the murderer being more largely attended than that of his victim, although the crime was a dastardly and unmeaning act.

While, however, the murder of Mr. HARA has no deep political significance as, expressive of popular resentment against his policy, it caused considerable disturbance in political circles, coming as it did on the eve of the Washington Conference. There seemed no one who could take Mr. HARA's place with any air of continuity, and there was even talk of an entirely new Ministry being appointed. Mr. HARA was noted as the first commoner in Japan who had ever been appointed Prime Minister. He was taken as the first exponent of democratic government, although his Ministry had no special democratic elements and seemed to be as much under the sway of the military party and the statesmen of the old school as any which preceded it. There was no doubt that Mr. HARA did what he could to mould his policy on democratic lines, but the forces around were too strong for him to resist, and towards the end he became more or less an opportunist. The struggle between the civil and the military arm, at one time very obvious, seemed to be dying down through the exhaustion of the civil power. The attempt to curb the military power in Siberia, in China and elsewhere, had failed. Mr. HARA seems to have looked to the Washington Conference to do what he himself had failed to do, but he was fated not to live to see the result of that momentous meeting. His death undoubtedly deprives the military party in Japan of an antagonist, and, therefore, leaves it the stronger, since the statesman who has taken his place is of another metal.

Viscount TAKAHASHI, the new Premier, was Minister of Finance in the HARA Cabinet, a post which he will continue to hold, in addition to the Premiership, for the time being. His training has been purely in finance, of which he is a very conservative exponent. After some education in America he returned to Japan and obtained a Government post. His financial ability led to his being appointed the first President of the Yokohama Specie Bank and later of the Bank of Japan. In 1913 he was appointed Minister of Finance, but his policy was severely criticised, and some relief was felt when the fall of the Cabinet removed him from the post. When the HARA Ministry was formed three years ago, however, he was again selected for the post of Minister of Finance, from which he has now risen to be Premier. The same criticisms which were directed against him in his former tenure of the post have not been lacking. One point that is a constant reproach against him is his persistence in retaining the embargo on the export of gold, thus virtually making the paper currency inconvertible. This is an example of his cautious methods. Viscount TAKAHASHI distinguished himself about six months ago by proposing a change of policy towards China, the change of policy consisting in a liberal supply of loans. It was described as a substitution of economic aggression for militarist aggression. There were even suggestions that Japan should act independently of the Consortium, but this was apparently only if the Consortium proved to be too conservative. At any rate Viscount TAKAHASHI suggested that Japan might guarantee the Consortium's loans. Whether this means a renewal of the policy followed under the TERAUCHI Ministry when loans were scattered wholesale, remains to be seen. Viscount TAKAHASHI as Premier may have other views from those he had as Minister of Finance only. In the meantime there seem to be some heartburnings in the Cabinet which may lead to resignations. On the whole it is considered safe to prophesy that the TAKAHASHI Cabinet will not be of long duration. It has been formed to tide over the Washington Conference, and its *raison d'être* will disappear with the conclusion of those deliberations.

A young girl aged 18 years has been found dead in a field in Matak Village, Lama Island. Murder is suspected.

Mrs. A. E. Crapnel, Mr. D. K. Blair, Mrs. R. H. Cousins and Mr. A. R. Sutherland were among the local residents who returned to the Colony by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Kleist* yesterday.

A cargo coolie accidentally fell into the hold of the s.s. *Taiyama*, lying at the Kaitum Wharf, and received severe injuries which necessitated his removal to the Tung Wah Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

The subscriptions to date to the Chinese Unemployment Fund in Penang have totalled \$30,000 and the expenditure \$12,000. A total of 644 cases have been dealt with of which 137 were repatriated to China. Others were assisted in the Fund's home and put to useful work.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, suffering from internal injuries received through a fall from a scaffolding erected outside the City Hall, where he was engaged on decoration work for the St. Andrew's Ball to-night. The man is in a serious condition.

Mr. A. W. Smith, manager of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.'s Mineral Water Factory at North Point, is shortly leaving for England, under medical advice. Mr. Smith has been a resident of the Colony for some sixteen years and his many friends will regret to learn that his departure means the severance of his connection with the Colony.

The Japanese Consulate-General has received the following information from Tokyo:—H.M. the Emperor of Japan has been pleased, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by Mr. C. Montague Ede, General Manager of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to confer upon him the Third Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

For stealing a quantity of knives, forks, and spoons from No. 45, Wyndham Street, the resident of Mr. Remedios, a Chinese who had a previous conviction against him for unlawful possession, was sent to prison for 6 weeks with hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. A house boy saw the prisoner running out of the house with a sack in his hand.

Premier HARA lived and died a plain man, says a Japan contemporary. He left in his will an instruction that after death no title whatsoever shall be conferred upon him and that no title or court rank shall mark his tomb. In accordance with the wishes of Mr. HARA expressed in the will the funeral ceremonies were private, simple and unostentatious and the name of the late Premier will live in history as that of the commoner Takashi HARA.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SOCIETY'S FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the reconstituted Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held, yesterday evening, at the Helena May Institute. Mrs. Justice Gompertz presided and a fairly large assembly of members included the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Quarles van Ufford, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. A. F. B. Silva-Netto, Mr. J. F. Braga, Mr. Lau Cheung Shui, Mr. Li Po Kwai, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. S. Northcote (hon. secretary-elect), and The Therasians.

The Therasians reported that subscriptions and donations amounted to \$2,597.01 and expenditure on advertising, stationery, etc., to \$170.34, leaving a balance of \$2,426.67.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that there were now 353 members. The Society had not done an enormous amount, so far, because it was hampered by lack of funds; they might like to have their own Dogs' Home and Inspector but this would not be possible without a much larger income. Instead of a fête in the Government House grounds, as previously suggested, at the end of December it was thought better not to follow the recent

hazard at such a short interval but to have instead, a drive like the Liberty Bond drive in the U.S.A. during the war. Mr. Gompertz urged that the Society would be unwise to try and do its work without reference to the Government; he suggested, for example, that though an Inspector might be necessary at first, ultimately prevention of cruelty to animals might very well be done by the police force as part of its ordinary duty. Similarly, the Society could hardly hope to raise every year, sufficient money to run a Dogs' Home without Government aid. People would get tired of too many "drives".

The CHAIRMAN said that the Society had splendid co-operation from the Chinese and Chinese masters in the New Territories had asked for guidance in teaching the Society's principles in the villages. The Bishop of Victoria and the Chief Justice had been added to the list of patrons of the Society.

The election of officers then took place. Mr. Pollock was elected President and Mr. Bell-Ing Vice-President. Mr. M. S. Northcote was appointed hon. sec. and Mr. Ramsay was re-elected hon. treas. The Committee was re-elected with the addition of the names of Mr. Justice Gompertz, Miss Frost and Mr. Leo King Shui, senior Chinese master in the New Territories.

Mr. Northcote, in returning thanks for election, emphasized the need for support by regular annual subscribers; lack of continuous help killed the last Society.

A vote of thanks to the retiring President (Mr. Justice Gompertz), proposed by Mr. Ho Fook, concluded the proceedings.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Hongkong Boxing Association was held at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room yesterday afternoon.

There were present Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C. (Chairman), Major Rapson, Lieut. W. C. Hake, R.N., Messrs. Murdoch, McCann, J. Brook, R. Dyer, A. Grummett, W. Morgan, F. C. Hall, Sergt. Rogers and Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, secretary.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and the statement of accounts the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, With your permission we will take the general committee's report and the statement of accounts and receipts and payments for the year ending the September 30th, 1921, as read.

You will notice in the tournament account that the receipts have dropped roughly \$4,000 compared with the previous year. This was due to the fact that it was not practicable to hold tournaments until the month of February.

Only two championship fights took place. One in March in which "Sky" Kerrison beat Leading Seaman Codlings, for the welterweight championship, and thus won outright the belt presented by the Police Reserve mounted patrol. At the April tournament A. B. Evans won the heavyweight championship on points against P. E. Wilkins of the R.M.L.I.

On December 23rd last the Association suffered a severe loss through the death of Chief Revenue Officer J. C. Wildin. The Association's energetic manager. Mr. Wildin was heart and soul with the Association and it was undoubtedly very greatly owing to him that the Association's first season was so eminently successful, and I am sure that you will all endorse the Committee's vote of a sum not exceeding \$300 to be spent in the erection of a suitable tombstone over his grave.

The Committee wish to express their thanks and that of the Association to Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who has so kindly audited the Association's accounts for the last year in the absence of Mr. A. B. Lowe, who is on leave in England.

If there are any questions on the report and accounts that I can answer I shall be pleased to do so. I beg now to propose the adoption of the Committee's report and statement of accounts and receipts and payments for the year ending the September 30th, 1921.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following retiring officials were re-elected without opposition. Sir William Rees-Davies, Kt. Chairman; Mr. R. M. Dyer, Vice-Chairman; Mr. A. Murdoch, official referee; Mr. J. Brooks, Manager, and Mr. G. G. N. Tinson honorary secretary and treasurer.

The general Committee was also re-elected *en bloc* as follows:—Messrs. S. J. Clarke, J. Scott Marston, F. C. Hall, F. C. Jenkin and W. Ward.

Mr. A. B. Lowe, the Association's honorary auditor, was re-elected. It was mentioned that Mr. J. S. Clarke, a member of the Committee, was absent from the Colony and it was suggested that Chief Preventative Officer Watt be elected to fill the position temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that under rule 23, 48 hours' notice had to be given of such a motion before the meeting was held. He suggested that the Committee co-opted a member in place of the absentee.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

A conclusion of the annual meeting, an extraordinary general meeting of the Association was held for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution amending the rules of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN said that it had been found advisable to amend the dates of the financial year so that it should end on June 30th instead of September 30th as at present. The alterations, if made, would enable two meetings, where it is desired to pass a special resolution to be called by one notice only. If the resolution was passed by the requisite majority it would be submitted to a second meeting, which would be subsequently convened.

The proposal was seconded and carried unanimously.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

SHANGHAI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHANGHAI, November 28th.

The championship of the Golf Club was won yesterday at Kiangwan by Mr. J. B. Ferrier, the holder against Captain Dewar, the former champion. The score was eleven up with ten to play.

JUDGMENT IN THE EZRA ACTION.

SHANGHAI, November 28th.

Judgment was delivered in the action brought by Ellis Ezra against his brother Isaac Ezra, Judge Skinner Turner characterising it as a deplorable case. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, and defendant was ordered to pay plaintiff's costs. His Lordship held that there was a loan of \$30,000 at 30 per cent. and that the properties were held by defendant as security.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quote below was received by the American Consul-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

November 29th, 11.45 noon.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving N.E.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
TEXT OF THE POST OFFICES
RESOLUTION.

Washington, November 29th.

The text of the Far Eastern Committee's resolution, reported earlier, is:—"Recognising the justice of the desire expressed by the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of foreign postal agencies in China, save or except in leased territories or otherwise specifically provided by Treaty, it is resolved:

"One:—That the four Powers having such postal agencies agree to their abandonment, subject to the following conditions: First, that an efficient Chinese postal service be maintained; Second, that an assurance be given by the Chinese Government that they contemplate no change in the present postal administration as far as the status of the foreign co-director-general is concerned.

"Two:—To enable China and the Powers concerned to make the necessary dispositions this arrangement shall come into force not later than (date blank). Pending the complete withdrawal of foreign postal agencies the four Powers concerned severally undertake to afford full facilities to the Chinese customs authorities to examine all postal matter (except ordinary letters whether registered or not which upon external examination appear to contain written matter) passing through with a view to ascertaining whether they contain articles of dutiable contraband or otherwise contravening the customs regulations and laws of China."

LATER.

A CHINESE DEMAND.

A communiqué states: The Chinese delegation has sent a statement to the Far Eastern Committee demanding the removal of various establishments placed in China by foreign Powers, without the Treaty, including foreign troops, police, telegraph and wireless stations. The Committee decided to discuss the statement at its next meeting and also appointed a special drafting committee.

JAPAN AND THE CAPITAL SHIP
RATIO.

Washington, November 29th. Despite a persistent report that Japan is prepared to yield on the capital ship ratio the latest statement by Baron Kato indicates that he at any rate, intends to contend the seventy per cent. ratio for Japan. After today's meeting of naval experts of the five Powers he told an interviewer that Japan wholeheartedly accepted the reduction of armament burdens and was quite prepared to scrap capital ships under construction and old battleships. He added that the naval ratio is a question of grave concern to the security of the nations. He hoped that the United States will accept the seventy per cent. for Japan which is the minimum strength required for her security. It is stated that the Americans will stand firmly on Mr. Hughes' original ratio.

FRENCH ALCOHOL NOT VERY
GREAT.

New York, November 29th. Newspapers from Washington state that French alcohol is not so great as was generally imagined. It is understood that France would consent to adhere to the disarmament plan and also to meet German delegates at a subsequent conference provided that she could rely upon American support in obtaining reparations and if reparations could be linked up with French debts to America, Germany's default thus relieving France of her obligations. It is stated that Mr. Harding is using the question of Allied debts as a political weapon in order to advance American views on disarmament and the Far East. If France does not yield, America will not give assistance. If the contrary is the case, America will gladly help.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE MAY ATTEND.

London, November 29th. There can be no possible doubt of Mr. Lloyd George's desire to participate in the Conference, which he believes may well be the turning point in the history of the world. Apprehensions expressed in various direct ones concerning the proceedings at Washington are not shared in British authoritative quarters.

BRITAIN'S HIGH HOPES.

While the possibility of differences of opinion and temporary setbacks are recognised, the British view is one of real satisfaction and great hope, for on the naval question alone more has been done than most people before the opening of the Conference were prepared to expect; but, apart from naval disarmament, the utmost importance is attached in Britain to the restoration of world peace and financial stability, which must depend upon the treatment of armament questions as a world-wide issue.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DESIRES TO
ATTEND.

With reference to reports that a berth has been provisionally reserved for Mr. Lloyd George on every liner sailing to New York till Christmas, it is authoritatively announced that the Premier's desire to go to Washington is stronger than ever since the proceedings of the Conference strengthened his original hope to the fullest view of its possibilities; but until this fateful week in Irish history has passed it is impossible to say whether he will leave England or not.

JAPAN AND THE 60 PER CENT.
STANDARD.

Washington, November 29th. It is positively stated in some quarters that after a determined effort to secure a standard of 70 per cent. capital ship strength, Japan is now disposed to accept the original estimate. Until an official announcement concerning this has been made, it would be unwise to build hopes in this respect, but little surprise would be felt were Japan speedily to come into line with the American programme.

EXPECTATIONS CONCERNING
SHANTUNG.

Though the Chinese question is not susceptible to an immediate solution, some of its aspects are undoubtedly ripe for treatment immediately. It will be surprising were the issues connected with the Japanese Twenty-nine Demands and the position of Japan in Shantung not debated and settled in principle before the Conference rises. The Chinese representatives will certainly raise them, and the Japanese delegation, which has shown laudable moderation during the Conference, may earn the gratitude of the other Powers by facing them frankly in a conciliatory spirit.

INVESTIGATIONS CONFIRM U.S.
FIGURES.

Washington, November 29th. The American naval authorities have given the British and Japanese naval delegates detailed answers to the questions raised last week regarding the naval reductions programme. It is understood that questions, the nature of which are not disclosed, were raised by the Japanese. It is stated authoritatively that the American experts' examination revealed no mistakes in the American figures, and Mr. Hughes' estimate of the present naval strength of the Powers is unchanged.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY DIS-
CUSSIONS.

The Far Eastern Committee has deferred till tomorrow final action regarding extra-territorial rights in China. It is understood that the principle of closing foreign courts in China has been agreed to but consideration of a formal resolution has been deferred along with the question of domestic control of the Chinese railways, which was brought up by the Chinese representatives.

FOREIGN POST-OFFICES IN CHINA.

Washington, November 29th. Representatives of the nine Powers sitting as a committee on the Pacific and Far Eastern questions have adopted a resolution in favour of the relinquishment of foreign post-office privileges in China. All the Powers agreed upon January 1st, 1923, as the date of relinquishment, except Japan, whose representatives asked time to hear from their Government.

LATER.

Owing to Chinese allegations that opium has been sent to China through the foreign postal systems, thus violating the Anti-Opium Law, the resolution includes a provision permitting the Chinese Customs to examine postal matter passing through foreign agencies for the detection of dutiable and contraband goods. The resolution as adopted provides for the abandonment of post-offices on a date to be agreed later, provided that the Chinese Government maintains an efficient postal service.

A RUMOUR SCOTCHED.

Washington, November 29th. Another of those rumours threatening the harmony of the Conference has been scotched by Mr. Hughes (U.S. Secretary of State) officially denying reports that Mr. Briand referred disparagingly to the Italian Army, producing *inter alia*, the incident at Turin.

DAMAGES AGAINST
NORTHCOTE'S PATENT.LIBEL IN PREMATURE OBITUARY
COMMENT.

London, November 29th. Lord Alfred Douglas obtained £1,000 damages against the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., for libel in a biographical notice appended to an erroneous report of his death published in the *Evening News* in February.

THE ARBUCKLE TRIAL.

ACCUSED'S NON-COMMITTAL
EVIDENCE.

San Francisco, November 29th. Arbuckle's evidence-in-chief was noteworthy for the total absence of any admission of misbehaviour on his part. He declared that he found Miss Rappé in his room, helped her to bed, and gave her water. He denied that he applied

CHEAP MOTOR CYCLES.

FEATURES OF THE OLYMPIA
SHOW.

London, November 29th. The features of the Motor-Cycle Show at Olympia are the cheapest of the machines and the immense development in design. A two-horse-power solo is obtainable at £24 and a two-seater of the same type at £20.

PREPARATIONS PAYMENTS.
GERMAN EX-MINISTERS' VISIT
LONDON.

There is much speculation over the arrival in London of Herr Rathenau and Herr Simon, formerly German Ministers for reconstruction and foreign affairs respectively. Both are intimately associated with the question of reparations. This arrival generally is connected with the problem of the next reparations payments in January and February which, experts say, can only be assured by a foreign loan or the alienation of German state property, including railways. The arrival is also connected with the recent mysterious visit of Herr Stinnes regarding which there is no reliable information except that it is concerned with German finance. It is learned that a proposal to institute a two years' moratorium for Germany's debts to the Allies forms the subject of a strong memorandum by the British representative on the Reparations Commission who urges the importance of Germany being given a breathing space for the consolidation of her finances. The French attitude still considers the January and February payments possible, but the position afterwards as very doubtful.

OIL CONCESSIONS IN PERSIA.

New York, November 29th.

The Standard Oil Company confirm the Tehran report of valuable concessions in Northern Persia.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHINA'S ECONOMIC
CONDITION.INTERESTING STATEMENT IN
LONDON FINANCIAL PAPER.

London, November 29th.

Contrasting with the gloomy statements in regard to the financial outlook in China, a correspondent in the *Financial News* described as well acquainted with the Far East declares that China is sound and solvent. Financial conditions in China are much better than in many European countries. For example, the cash is worth four shillings compared with under three shillings before the war, and China is one of the very few countries where post-war business transactions are carried on upon bases of metallic currency.

The writer opines that the only real peril lies in the attempt to urge further foreign control, the repugnance to which is universal and profound in China and might gravely affect foreign investments and foreign trade.

P. AND O. REPORT.

RECENT VOYAGES RESULT IN
SERIOUS LOSSES.

London, November 29th.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s report for the year ended September 30th shows a net profit of £271,468. The sum carried forward is £100,308. The report says that during the first six months of the year steamers were able to do something more than cover expenses, but for the last six months this was not the case. Recent voyages resulted in serious losses, consequently the Directors regret that they cannot recommend a bonus for the past year.

When wages and other costs fall to something like normal and trade revives, it is hoped that there will again be a fair margin of profit.

MANCHESTER COTTON
INDUSTRY.MARKET SHOWS A MORE
HOPEFUL TONE.

London, November 29th.

The *Financial Times* Manchester cotton report says that the market is hopeful, as evidence is accumulating that India will buy soon though business with India at present does not represent even the fringe of the normal demand.

China is very quiet, but smaller Far Eastern markets, such as Java and Singapore, are making varied purchases. Home trade is showing more life, but though there will be no organised 50 per cent. short time working must be fully equivalent to that, unless the demand improves greatly and immediately.

U.S. AND ALLIED DEBTS.
AMERICAN BANKER'S INTEREST-
ING RECOMMENDATION.

New York, November 29th.

The prominent banker, Mr. Frank Vanderlip, who has returned from a tour of Europe, addressing the Economic Club, urged that the United States devise an easy-payment system for the Allied debts, employ the repayments for the rehabilitation of Europe, and thus accomplish a great good instead of the harm which would result to America and Europe alike if the former insisted to the letter on the repayment of European obligations.

FATAL FIRE AT A CINEMA.

APPARENTLY CAUSED BY
INCENSE EXHIBIT.

Newhaven (Conn.), November 29th. Four were killed and 80 injured in a fire at the Rialto Cinema, which, it is alleged, was started by incense burning during the showing of a film. The spectators were in a panic. Many were trampled on and crushed, others were burned. A dozen Yale University students are among the injured.

LATE MR. GWYTHYER'S
FORTUNE.

London, November 29th. Mr. J. H. Gwyther, ex-Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, left £144,000.

DR. SUN AND THE NORTHERN
CAMPAIGN.[BY ORRIN KEITH FOR THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Whatever the collection of apprehensive individuals which calls itself the Peking Government may do to convince itself that Dr. Sun's northern campaign is a "bluff"; whatever stories may be circulated to the effect that General Chen Ching Ming is not in favour of the expedition; one thing is certain. To Dr. Sun Yat Sen the expedition is a reality. To the father of the Chinese Revolution it is more than an expedition: it is a crusade.

When we reached Canton we learned of our disappointment that Dr. Sun had already departed for Kwelin, the headquarters of the southern army, a town in Kwangsi nearly two weeks' journey from Canton. Then we were told that he was still at Wuchow, just over the Kwangsi border, and would be there for two or three days longer. We could catch him if we started for Wuchow the following day. A hasty departure for Samshui by rail; then a night's journey up the great West River in a steamer of which the less said the better—and we were at Wuchow, the largest city of Kwangsi. It is more Chinese than Canton. Its people are more densely packed, its streets are narrower, its odours are stronger, and the distribution of filth is more liberal than in the metropolis itself.

The President was dressed in a plain brown suit with closely buttoned collar, a style he generally affects. He wore no insignia nor military emblems of any kind. Except for the guards at the entrance that this was the office of the acknowledged head of more than a hundred million people and the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the army. In his new endeavours for China, Dr. Sun upholds his reputation for simplicity.

Upon the suggestion that it looked as if he were really going to fight the North, Dr. Sun took up the subject at once. "We are not fighting the North of China. We are fighting Japan. The people of the North will favour us. It is only the feelings of Japan whom we have to overcome. Just now they seem to be in rather desperate straits. They are quarrelling among themselves and none of them have any money except what they can extort from the people by force."

"What of Wu Pei Fu? Will he prove a stumbling-block?" The answer came promptly and there was entire confidence in his voice. "We can defeat Wu Pei Fu if he fights. Yuan and Kweichow and the two Kwangs are wholeheartedly in this struggle. There are but a few of the Szechuan leaders who are not with us, and they will be overcome at once if they attempt to keep the province from joining up. In Hunan Chao Heng Ti will either be forced to take up our cause or leave the province. The Hunanese, both the people and the army, are entirely in sympathy with the southern cause. Then there is Shensi. The people and leaders there are also sympathetic and will almost certainly join if they see the struggle has really commenced. Thus Wu Pei Fu is practically surrounded, and with many more troops than he has himself. He has no money to pay his men except what he can wring from the merchants, and banks against their will. This is undermining the morale of his men and turning the people against him. Wu's defeat is only a matter of time—he fights. But Wu is a sensible man. He knows these things as well as we do. It may be that he will decide to avoid useless slaughter and throw in his lot with us. At least he will have his professions of loyalty to the cause of popular government put to the test. If he is sincere he knows that there is much more likelihood of reforms in this direction if we are successful than there ever will be under his friends in the North."

GENERAL CHEN CHING MING.

The delicate matter of the relations between Dr. Sun and Chen Ching Ming was broached. I told him of a persistent rumour of a breach between them and that General Chen was not in favour of the Northern expedition and would not support it. "General Chen and I have worked together for sixteen years and he has always been a loyal fighter for the cause of a republican China. He will not desert that cause now. He is an officer of the Government and he will obey the orders of that Government. If he does not he will have to go and some one else will be put in his place. But what of the power to do this? Has not General Chen the army and much popular support? If he refused to join, he would slightly and a flash came into his eyes which indicated the man of action rather than the calm philosopher to whom we had been listening. He held out his hand and curled the fingers tightly into his clenched fist. "General Chen," he said, "I have in the hollow of my hand!"

His manner betrayed a measure of irritation, but I could not be sure whether it was with a refractory subordinate or with the reticence of the story of General Chen. He insisted that the stories of lack of harmony were pure fabrications. And yet there was lacking here the appearance of entire confidence, which had characterized his earlier remarks on the possible fortunes of the campaign. He left the impression that, although Chen might be obeying orders, he was doing so without too much enthusiasm.

The subject of the Washington Conference came up. Dr. Sun commented on the general opinion that Great Britain held the key to the situation and that her action would determine the issue of war or peace in the Pacific and Asia. He differed with this view. "It is not Great Britain that holds the key to peace in Asia and the Pacific. It is China. Japan's career of conquest is based upon her domination of China. Her first attack was upon China in 1894 and all of her subsequent advances have been made at China's expense. If China can throw off the Japanese yoke there will be no need of war in the Pacific. To carry on such a war Japan must make use of China's resources and China's people. Without them she would be beaten at the very start. That is why she has spared no effort and no expense to buy up the corrupt mandarins who have usurped the Chinese Government. So it is against Japan and the Chinese officials at Peking that the freedom of China is the quickest and surest way to peace in the Far East."

"BRITISH AGGRESSION."

In regard to the attitude of the southern Chinese toward Great Britain, Dr. Sun said it was as bitter as that of the northern people toward Japan. "We feel the pressure of British aggression in this region just as the northern people feel that of Japan. Of course, we have not had in recent years any military aggression by the British such as they have in eastern Manchuria. The British do not murder our people and burn their homes as the Japanese do, but they are as quick as the Japanese to enlarge their territory and to take advantage of any turn in the political situation to accomplish their aims. It is only a little more than twenty years since Kowloon [the New Territory—Ed.] was taken from us. During the European war the Government of Hongkong had its plans all laid to seize the territory between Kowloon and the East River, thus bringing the British lines right up to Canton. Whether they had any instructions or support from the home government I do not know, but the Hongkong authorities were ready. Then there is the infamous Cassel contract concluded with the Kwangai militarists who were in temporary control of Canton last year. Is not that evidence of the same spirit of aggression?"

The statement is so inherently improbable that we regard it as a ludicrous delusion on Dr. Sun Yat Sen's part. We are unable to learn that there is the slightest foundation in fact for the allegation and until Dr. Sun produces, if he can, some trustworthy evidence for his statement, it must be regarded as a mischievous canard.—Ed.]

We returned to the campaign against the North. "We are going to try to take real constitutional government to the people of the northern provinces and to free them from the yoke of militarism under which they are now suffering. What the result will be only time can tell, but we are fully confident of our ability to defeat them. Forces may be brought against us. Our men are fighting for a principle and every other army in China is fighting merely for pay. Our effective numbers are fairly equal and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

The President had agreed to address a meeting of the Kuo Ming Tang and invited us to accompany him. The meeting was held in the courtyard of a large house on one of the narrow streets of the city. It was not a large meeting. There were perhaps eighty or ninety men and a score of women. But they were a most intelligent group. There were but one or two of the dull, sodden, unresponsive type that is so frequent about

taking. The rest were keen and alert. The meeting was apparently open to all. There were four or five soldiers acting as policemen about, but they were in no wise officious and made no effort to examine credentials of those who asked admittance.

The President was first introduced. He was received with prolonged applause. He spoke quietly throughout, seldom raising his voice above a conversational tone. He spoke in the diabolical Cantonese dialect so we could get no hint of what he was saying, but there was nothing oratorical or spirited in his manner at any time. Nonetheless, his remarks frequently drew a burst of applause from his listeners which seemed much more spontaneous and enthusiastic than that given the later speakers. When he finished they rose as one man and applauded vigorously for some minutes.

Our next chance to talk with Dr. Sun was over the tea cups in his home that afternoon. At his request we had gone to the yamen and he took us to his house. It was several hundred yards through narrow crowded streets from the yamen to the house. Yet Dr. Sun walked with us apparently without consciousness that all eyes were upon him. There were two men six or eight yards ahead of us and one as far behind. But these were his only guards. He seemed to have no fear of harm. We learned afterwards that he often walked out into the country with only one or two companions. Dr. Sun's democracy is of a very practical kind. It is in striking contrast with that of the prisoner in the Sea Palace at Peking.

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND THE WASHINGTON
CONFERENCE.

The subject of the Washington Conference came up. Dr. Sun commented on the general opinion that Great Britain held the key to the situation and that her action would determine the issue of war or peace in the Pacific and Asia. He differed with this view. "It is not Great Britain that holds the key to peace in Asia and the Pacific. It is China. Japan's career of conquest is based upon her domination of China. Her first attack was upon China in 1894 and all of her subsequent advances have been made at China's expense. If China can throw off the Japanese yoke there will be no need of war in the Pacific. To carry on such a war Japan must make use of China's resources and China's people. Without them she would be beaten at the very start. That is why she has spared no effort and no expense to buy up the corrupt mandarins who have usurped the Chinese Government. So it is against Japan and the Chinese officials at Peking that the freedom of China is the quickest and surest way to peace in the Far East."

There was impatience in his tone as he went on to speak of the attitude of the Powers toward China. "The present Government at Peking exists solely in the cause of foreign recognition. It has no support whatever among the Chinese people, and if the Powers would withdraw recognition it would fall to pieces in a short order. I called the attention of the American Minister to this last May. The matter was considered and the suggestion given out to a British journalist that all the Powers should withdraw their recognition at the same time. It was to test the sentiment of the other Powers. But Great Britain and Japan raised such strong objections that it looked as if America's withdrawal might bring on war with both these Powers. And so the matter was dropped. But America should take the lead in withdrawing her recognition. She has deservedly won the regard of China and she should not lose it by passively supporting the aggressive designs of other Powers."

In regard to the attitude of the southern Chinese toward Great Britain, Dr. Sun said it was as bitter as that of the northern people toward Japan. "We feel the pressure of British aggression in this region just as the northern people feel that of Japan. Of course, we have not had in recent years any military aggression by the British such as they have in eastern Manchuria. The British do not murder our people and burn their homes as the Japanese do, but they are as quick as the Japanese to enlarge their territory and to take advantage of any turn in the political situation to accomplish their aims. It is only a little more than twenty years since Kowloon [the New Territory—Ed.] was taken from us. During the European war the Government of Hongkong had its plans all laid to seize the territory between Kowloon and the East River, thus bringing the British lines right up to Canton. Whether they had any instructions or support from the home government I do not know, but the Hongkong authorities were ready. Then there is the infamous Cassel contract concluded with the Kwangai militarists who were in temporary control of Canton last year. Is not that evidence of the same spirit of aggression?"

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SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL HONGKONG.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

In view of the approach of the 38th annual *al fresco* fete, which is held each year in December in aid of the funds of the Society, the Council has issued a preliminary report for the year 1921.

A statement of account shows receipts amounting to \$15,457.93 and it is estimated that there will be a deficit of \$1,820.45 at the end of the year.

In presenting the report the Council wishes to express its grateful thanks for the generous response given by the public of Hongkong to the Society's appeal on the occasion of last year's Bazaar, the net proceeds of which amounted to \$14,258.52, as against \$13,413.96 in 1919. Thanks to this splendid result, the Society has again been able to further extend the sphere of its activities during the year 1921.

The number of visits paid to the poor in their homes has been calculated as 4,076. 173 cases have been regularly relieved, as against 133 during the previous year and 57 in 1919.

Relief in money and provisions for the ten months January to October amounted to \$5,348.40, the estimated expenditure for the whole year being \$8,598.35, as against \$5,415 in 1920. Rent of housing accommodation for the poor under the care of the Society amounted to \$1,542.90 for the ten months January to October, the estimated expenditure for the year being \$1,551, as against \$1,006 in 1920, and \$46 in 1919.

It is the policy of the Society to afford as good an education as its funds permit to the children of the poor. Of the 136 children whose parents are the Society's beneficiaries 103 are receiving an English education at the expense of the Society or are attending one of the Society's vernacular schools. The expenditure under the head of education was \$3,497.16 during the ten months January to October, the estimated expenditure for the whole year being \$4,147.

Reference is made to a branch of the Society's work from which the Council had hoped for very good results, namely, the provision for orphan girls, on the completion of their general school education (when in the ordinary course they would be leaving school to take up positions; unfortunately often too poorly paid to ensure an independent and decent living) of an extra year's tuition in typewriting and shorthand in order to enable them to obtain more remunerative situations in business houses. This scheme has unfortunately not proved successful. It was found in some cases that the girls were, for various reasons, not suited for stenography and typewriting work; in other cases that they did not hesitate to accept employment when offered, even at an entirely inadequate salary before they had made any appreciable progress in typewriting and shorthand. This was a work which the Council had very much at heart, and which it will at all times be glad to assist and encourage should deserving cases come to its notice.

Under the head of Education the Society maintains two vernacular schools, the Kai Lap School at Wanchai and the St. Vincent de Paul Society's school at Mongkok. Both the Higher and Lower Kai Lap schools were moved during the year to larger premises on the roof of Nos. 80 and 82 Queen's Road East. The control of this school, which had for several years been in the hands of a Committee of Chinese gentlemen, was transferred to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The school has maintained an excellent reputation and has continued to be successfully conducted to the entire satisfaction of the children's parents and of the Inspector of Vernacular schools. All available accommodation has been filled during the year, and many applicants have had to be refused.

An arrangement has been come to with the Lung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals by which cases of old and entirely destitute persons brought to those hospitals will, on completion of hospital treatment, be received into St. Joseph's Home for the Aged Poor at Kowloon Tong, should accommodation be available. Hitherto a large number of such cases have remained on the wards of the occupying much-needed ward accommodation. In July the immediate control of the Home was handed over to a working Committee and a Board of Advisers composed partly of members of the Society and partly of some of the leading Chinese gentlemen of the Colony. The following were appointed to be members of the working Committee: Mr. Simon Tse Yan (Chairman), Chevalier J. M. Alves, Esq., Col. F. J. Bowen, Messrs. Chao Po Sien, W. G. Fitz-Gibbon, Lee Yick Mui, J. F. Chairman, Tung Wah Hospital Committee, and Lee Wing Kwong, J. P. (Po Leung Kuan Committee). A Board of Advisers was formed at the same time consisting of: Messrs. Chao Po Sien, Fung Ping Shan, Ho Kwong, J. P., Ho Wing Kwong, J. P., Lee Yau Cheun, Lee Yick Mui, J. P., Mok Kon Sang, J. P., Simon Tse Yan and To Sze Tung.

The Council feels that it can again appeal with confidence to the generosity of the Hongkong public both on the occasion of the street sale of roses on Our Fete Day, Friday, December 2nd, and at this year's Fete which will be held on the December 4th. The Society depends almost on these two annual public appeals for the maintenance and the extension of its work among the poor of this Colony.

With such conditions the odds should be in our favour. At any rate we shall try our best, knowing that if we are defeated now that it is only temporary and that the cause for which we are fighting must be victorious in the end." We left him to start for Kwelin in the following day. He makes a strange impression, this man who has been the centre of China's revolution for more than twenty years. "A dreamer," I thought. He is a great deal more than that. He has accomplished a great deal in the brief span of his life. He dreamed the Chinese Revolution and 1911 was its fulfilment. Now he is dreaming again and who knows what the coming year will bring!



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HONGKONG.



DRAMATIC SURGERY. MARVELS OF THE WAR.

An address of special interest was delivered at the opening of the eighty-seventh session of the Middlesex Hospital School on October 4th by Mr. G. Gordon Taylor, who took as his subject "The Dramatic Side of Surgery."

Mr. Gordon Taylor said dramatic and spectacular surgery might be, and often was, the result of brilliant and exquisite achievement. It might indicate the conquest of difficulties unexpected, or those against which no definite provision had been made. Every surgeon probably derived some pleasure from the successful removal of a large tumour, and the enumeration of their trophies denoted a spirit of rivalry and competition on the part of the operators for a place on the list, arranged not in the order of the dexterity of the surgeon, but according to pounds or feet of the particular organ or organs removed. He shared in full the foibles of his surgical confreres. He was still proud of the successful extirpation of a 17lb. renal tumour two months ago, and of a lady's gall bladder which had attained the size of a large cucumber, and which in a mistaken diagnosis of intestinal stasis had been treated by the application of a heavy cannon ball rolled round her abdomen. His late chief, Sir John Bland Sutton, was a dramatic operator, partly because of his speed and also by reason of the few implements which he required—they were contained in a tiny case which could be carried on one finger.

As to experience in the war, success in abdominal surgery was determined in no small part by the "military situation," and by the varying possibilities of bringing the wounded man and the surgeon together at the earliest possible moment. We had recently heard of a Handley-Page conveying both surgeon and patient from Paris to London across the Channel; but wounded men were carried a similar distance by aeroplane in the Somali campaign against the Mullah, and one man at least was conveyed 225 miles for an amputation of a lower limb.

OPERATIONS IN A DUG-OUT.

Surgery might have a dramatic aspect because of the surroundings in which it was practised. It was difficult to imagine a more dramatic environment for surgery than that of a dug-out, which Sir H. Hughes of Bradford built in a communication trench when he was a regimental medical officer, to which wounded could be brought in four or five minutes after being hit. Six abdominal cases associated with severe hemorrhage were operated upon by Hughes here, and two recovered—men who would never have lived to see a casualty station. Urgent amputations were also performed in this dug-out, and on more than one occasion Hughes and Captain Burke had amputated in the front trench in order to prevent death from hemorrhage. Having given instance of similar arrangements being made for blood transfusion in case of need, Mr. Gordon Taylor mentioned Holmes' Court's dramatic case of ligature of the common carotid artery for a penetrating wound from which a man was bleeding to death, and an immediate blood transfusion which saved his life. That was the only case he knew where an immediate operation of this nature resulted happily.

Some patients might be said to have many lives. An Australian lieutenant was gassed in the beginning of June, 1918, on July 4th, on the way to the trenches, he was wounded in the abdomen by a fragment of shell. By a lucky chance he was near an advance dressing station, where he was speedily transferred to his (Mr. Gordon Taylor's) casualty hospital and had to be prematurely sent down to a base. Here he was sorely tempted to eat of forbidden food and fruit at the hands of the V.A.D.'s and nurses, but he courageously braved the unpopularity which he incurred by turning a deaf ear to their blandishments. On his way across the Channel he was torpedoed in the hospital ship *Warilda* and dragged out of the water by a rope round his waist. He spent two hours in a boat in soaking pyjamas, and subsequently six hours on the deck of a destroyer. Yet he made a complete recovery, and now found Paris a pleasant spot in which to sojourn as a dealer in fruit.

One of the most romantic stories in surgery was Sir John Bland Sutton's operation on a youth who shot himself because the girl he loved did not accept his love—a story which ended happily, because the girl subsequently married the boy. Mr. Gordon Taylor then gave a number of stories of transfusion of blood and the difficulty sometimes encountered, even with the offer of a money reward, in getting blood for the purpose. In one case, for a woman in hospital, transfusion of blood was urgently necessary, but her husband refused to donate. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Gordon Taylor) sent his lady secretary in a taxi-cab to a labour bureau, the police-station, etc., but without success, and when she appealed to the driver of the taxi he conveyed such expressions on her mental condition—(laughter)—that a police-inspector took pity on her, paraded his men, and a donor was forthcoming.

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SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE. FOUNDER-HONOURED.

The Royal Society of St. George, meeting at the Mansion House, London, on October 12th, made a presentation to Mr. Howard Ruff, the founder and hon. secretary of the society.

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle, acting hon. treasurer of the society, said they had thought it their duty, after the twenty-seven years in which Mr. Howard Ruff had worked so nobly and so disinterestedly for the benefit of his country, carrying the society, which he founded in 1894, into every corner of the world, to ask him to accept some testimonial to show how thoroughly his services were appreciated.

The gift took the form of an illuminated address on vellum, bearing at the top a reproduction of the painting of St. George and the Dragon, by the late Sir William Richmond, R.A. The address was as follows:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Royal Society of St. George in all parts of the world, ask your acceptance of this presentation in grateful recognition of twenty-seven years' voluntary and self-sacrificing work in the cause of English national patriotism, and as a testimony of affectionate regard for a noble and single-minded fellow-countryman who has successfully achieved the permanence of a great racial movement, fraught with untold blessings to the interests of the Empire at large."

The names of some 100 subscribers from all parts of the world and autographed at the foot by the president, the Prince of Wales, are flanked on either side by two columns representing the Pillars of Empire, and at the base is a miniature of Mr. Ruff placed under the arms of Great Britain and surrounded with the emblematic red and white roses. Additional gifts were a cheque for £350, and a 2s piece given by some lady friends.

AN UPBELL FIGHT.

Mr. Ruff, in accepting the gift at the hands of the Lord Mayor, said he could do no more than in plain, unadorned English, say that from the bottom of his heart he thanked the givers, and he hoped those words would convey what he felt for their great kindness and appreciation of his services. (Cheers.) It was his wish that the address should remain in the possession of the society and occupy a position of honour in their premises, so that future generations of Englishmen and Englishwomen should know what the society was. The cheque, which he did not expect to receive, he asked Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle to take, and, as their acting hon. treasurer, pay it into the general account of the society. He asked that he might be allowed to keep the 2s piece, coming as it did from some ladies, but ultimately it would go into the possession of the society. (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Ruff then told of the upbells fight it was to get the Royal Society of St. George established. But they had friends, he said, and in particular the columns of *The Daily Telegraph* were always open to anything of an Imperial character, or likely to benefit Englishmen. (Cheers, hearty.) He thanked *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sphere* for the kindness and the sympathy they had extended towards this patriotic association. (Cheers.) After great trouble the society obtained permission to send roses to English sailors and soldiers on St. George's Day. They had already shown by diagram how great was the proportion of Englishmen who served in the war, and through their journal, *The English Race*, they were about to issue diagrams showing the Englishman's contribution to revenue and commerce and trade. On St. George's Day Englishmen all the world over should be prepared to lift a glass to the memory of those who had gone, who had made England what she was—all good and true men. (Cheers.)

A resolution was carried, unanimously reaffirming the society's opinion that the teaching of the principles of patriotism should be included in the curricula of our schools of all grades.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES AS THE AMBASSADOR OF EMPIRE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 27th.

THE PRINCE'S VOYAGE.

This week will, it may be hoped, make its mark in the annals of the British Empire by an event in which all nations and all classes share an equal interest. The Prince of Wales starts on that visit to the East which has been undertaken in order to show how, in peace, as in war, the King's subjects throughout the world stand united in loyalty to those honourable bonds of union which centre in the Royal and Imperial Crown and constitute the best safeguards of the joint welfare and progress of all.

No better ambassador to represent in all parts of the Empire all that is best in the Empire could have been chosen. A soldier among soldiers, a sailor among sailors, a true Prince among all people of goodwill and high endeavour, His Royal Highness exemplifies what calls forth allegiance to the Crown and the hearty liking and affection he inspires. His journey to India and Japan involves no threat to any honest interest or worthy aspiration; it is for the furtherance of all that rightly befits humanity throughout the world.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN POLITICIAN.

Mr. de Valera, being an American citizen of Spanish descent, seems to have absorbed the Spanish-American tradition in politics. Personal vanity plays a conspicuous part in the troubled annals of Central and South America, and they are evidently inseparable from Mr. de Valera's leadership. I hear it said that he was piqued because the Pope addressed a personal message of solicitude for Irish peace to King George and not to the "President of the Irish Republic." Be that as it may, his sense of self-importance prompted him to obtrude himself on the interchange of telegrams between His Holiness and His Majesty at a critical moment in the Irish negotiations.

The intervention of this consequential intruder took a form which not only affronted both the Pope and the King in its display of irritated conceit but imperilled the none too secure prospect of a happy ending to the Peace Conference between the British Cabinet Committee and the Sinn Féin Delegation. If Mr. de Valera were a Briton or an Irishman he could not have behaved so. He manifested at such a juncture without harbouring a deliberate purpose to wreck the negotiations which he ostensibly desired to bring to a successful conclusion. But he has the Latin-American mind and temperament—and possibly that fact accounts for his meddling.

VISCOUNT GREY'S RETURN.

All party considerations apart, the return of Viscount Grey to active political life is a matter for general rejoicing as a sign that his health is at least partially restored. Even his political opponents cannot afford to dispute with the services of a man of his wide experience, shrewd judgment, and lofty patriotism. Some amusement has been excited by Lord Robert Cecil's eager attempt to catch on to the coat-tails of the ex-Foreign Secretary. Lord Robert has been obviously unhappy since he parted company with his former political associates, and his future public life is a matter of interest to those who admire his independence and great ability.

It was, I believe, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Asquith and Sir Donald Maclean and greatly against his personal inclination that Lord Grey agreed to return to active political life. His presence must soon raise important questions as to the leadership of the party. The Opposition Liberals are profoundly disappointed with Mr. Asquith's slackness. They seek more aggressive guidance. Whether they would get it from Viscount Grey is doubtful, and the fact that he sits in the House of Lords is a serious drawback. But they believe that his former adherence to them is a great asset for a public appeal, and it may be that they will ask him to accept the titular leadership.

MR. BALFOUR'S SERVICE.

Mr. Balfour is a marvel even among Ministers. Since he was relieved from the strain of a hard-worked office, he has done more public services than most men who are twenty years his junior. Hardly has he finished his attendance at the General Council of the League of Nations than he was selected one of the British delegates to the Washington Conference, and there is no doubt that his mental and physical vigour will be sufficient for the task. It is no secret that in the Cabinet Conferences Mr. Balfour is a host in himself, bringing to the deliberations not only the rich stores of his experience, but a youthful sprightliness of temper and a freshness of vision which most of them can only envy.

UNEMPLOYMENT PLANS.

On the whole the position of the Government has been strengthened by the schemes for the alleviation of unemployment. No serious attack has been made upon them. The Labour Party are trying to show that they are inadequate, but even Mr. Arthur Henderson with a general election in immediate prospect, as he professes to think, has the candour to admit that anything which any Government can do—even a Labour Government—is bound to be inadequate. There are doubts and difficulties about this, or that detail of the schemes, but on the whole they are accepted as something definite to form a basis.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The debates on unemployment in the House of Commons have been useful for giving utterance to what is practically a unanimous view—that a better understanding between Capital and Labour would do more for the industrial situation than anything the Government can propose. Mr. Clynes and the more responsible colleagues have admitted that the only hope lies in the cheapening of production, and they do not dissent from the view that that can be achieved by (Continued at foot of next column.)

EXPORT TRADE OUTLOOK.VIEWS OF SIR RAYMOND DENNIS.
LESSONS OF HIS WORLD TOUR.

Sir Raymond Dennis, managing director of the well known firm of motor and fire engine manufacturers, has returned to England after a twenty month tour of the world, during which he visited all the continents and Jeddah. In an interview in the *Times*, Sir Raymond said:—

Many millions of pounds worth of American cars, including over 3,000 motor-vehicles, are lying in the Customs at both Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, for the simple reason that the consignees cannot afford to clear them. To pay the duty, 55 per cent. of which must be in gold, would cost at present rates, as much as the goods, at date of ordering, were worth. Efforts were being made when I was in South America by an association of American exporters to liquidate these goods on the best possible terms. A great deal has been reshipped to the States, but what remains must be disposed of at "dumped" prices, and these goods must be absorbed by the Argentine and Brazilian markets, and their sale at reduced rates must retard the return to normal conditions.

In South America all contracts for engineering trades are going to Germany, who can underquote very considerably both the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Germany also gives long credit terms.

Taking the branch of engineering in which my firm is interested, the possibilities of overseas trade in commercial vehicles are exaggerated. It may be taken generally that the weakness of bridges and/or the poor quality of the roads compels the authorities to limit the maximum weight of mechanically propelled vehicles, which is so low in some countries as almost to exclude British-made lorries, certainly the type of lorry which, by reason of the experience gained over the shell-pitted roads of France and Flanders, is best adapted to the terrible road conditions that obtain in so many countries, both British and foreign overseas. In Japan, for instance, each city has its own local regulations, but in the three biggest industrial centres, Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, the maximum gross load allowed is 4, 3, and 2 tons respectively, which limits mechanically propelled vehicles to the 2½, 1½, and 1 ton trucks in these towns. Similar restrictions obtain in British Possessions. For instance, in Southern India the maximum gross weight is three tons. Legislation of this description is tantamount to restricting the use of trucks to American-made machines.

The slump in the export trade brought about largely by the excessive cost of our productions is the direct cause of unemployment, and the high cost of manufactured goods is mainly the result of certain aspects of trade union policy and continuous labour unrest. The latter has culminated in strikes of such frequency and magnitude as to gain for this country an enviable reputation throughout the world. The chief and most disastrous effect of these has been to make it impossible for British manufacturing firms to quote either a fixed price or a definite delivery date for fear of a rise in wages during the execution of a contract or delay in completion through a strike, and it is not surprising that with other countries giving the necessary guarantees, as we were able to do in pre-war days, orders have gone elsewhere. Only a few days ago I heard of orders placed by the Federated Malay States in the United States for railway material to the value of £1,000,000, and on the Continent for electrical material to the value of £500,000 because in the goods could not be obtained from Great Britain. Unless production costs come down the loss of our overseas trade will be followed by the loss of our home orders for our manufacturers will be compelled to stand abroad because of the lower prices orders for goods that should be supplied by our own people.

cordial co-operation between Capital and Labour. The only doubt is whether the Labour Leaders can induce the Trade Unions to share their view. The fallacy that the interests of Capital and Labour are hostile to each other is the result of long years of strife and mistakes on both sides, and is not easily eradicated. Perhaps common adversity, such as that in which the great industries are now, will do what prosperity has failed to accomplish.

MR. KENNEDY JONES.

The death of Mr. Kennedy Jones cannot be recorded as the passing of a really great journalist, although he was intimately connected with Carmelite House and always claimed that he was one of the chief corner-stones of that imposing edifice, of which Lord Northcliffe is the head. He was never great in the sense that he influenced his day and generation in the world of thought or ideals. Of ideas he had more than a share—for the making of money. If this be the chief end of life he was indeed an outstanding figure. Beginning as a reporter at Glasgow, he migrated successively to Leicester and Birmingham, and eventually arrived in London, with the proverbial shilling in his pocket. He did some work for Mr. T. P. O'Connor on the defence *Sun*, a morning paper, but never made much headway. One day, however, a wire in the tide came to him and led to fortune. He heard that the *Evening News* and *Post* (now the *Evening News*) was for sale, and, having secured an option to purchase it, he persuaded Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, now Lord Northcliffe, who has recently been a visitor to China—to put up the money to complete the deal. The sum paid was, it is understood, £25,000, and within a year the property was worth over £100,000.

From that day Mr. Kennedy Jones never looked back; the sun of prosperity beamed upon him. He was editor of the paper, with a share of the profits, and later on he had a part in bringing out the *Daily Mail*. His great good fortune lay in being associated with such a genius as Lord Northcliffe, who is easily the greatest newspaper man since newspapers were invented.—H.E.

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YANBANG	"YUENSANG"	Sat.	3rd Dec.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOHOW	"TAKSANG"	Sat.	3rd Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sun.	4th Dec.	D'light
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Sun.	4th Dec.	D'light
YANBANG	"CHIFSHING"	Mon.	5th Dec.	Noon
SEALATS	"CHAESANG"	Tues.	6th Dec.	D'light
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"CHROYSANG"	Tues.	6th Dec.	D'light
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues.	6th Dec.	Noon

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U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWAIRDS.**

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
M/V "GLENNAVY"	11th Dec.	Doa Hongkong
M/V "GLENGYLE"	14th Dec.	11th Dec.
M/V "GLENLUCE"	21st Dec.	14th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
SS "GLENIFFER"	15th Dec.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.**

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 22 and 2323.

Cable Address
 Kawasaki, Kobe.
 Bentley's A.R.C. 5th Fl.
 and Scott's Office.
 Telephone: Kowloon
 2844 2845.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA ARA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—
 Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons dead weight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons dead weight each.
 Two steamers of about 6,400 tons dead weight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, Bank Road, Kowloon.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 29th.

Choofoo, Chinese str., 854 tons, Capt. J. M. Anderson, from Sarawak, with timber.—Hing Shun.

November 29th.

Camille, British str., 3,149 tons, Capt. W. H. Towill, from Takato, in ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Hwah Hsin, Chinese str., 892 tons, Capt. J. Freymann, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Chow Yue Ting.

Hwah Yu, Chinese str., 2,789 tons, Capt. T. Weidemann, from Chingwantao, with coal.—Dodwell & Co.

Kleist, Japanese str., 9,002 tons, Capt. N. Shibata, from London via Singapore, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Nanking Maru, Japanese str., 3,001 tons, Capt. K. Orihara, from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Peking Maru, Japanese str., 1,838 tons, Capt. R. Nagamasa, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Sensu Maru, Japanese str., 850 tons, Capt. Yamashita, from Canton, in ballast.—Kimura & Co.

Sosho Maru, Japanese str., 1,006 tons, Capt. R. Fukue, from Canton, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Yungho, Chinese str., 1,250 tons, Capt. T. Tsutsumi, from Lungkow, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

Yuenang, British str., 1,123 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 29th.

Azuma Maru, for Moji.

Boraco Maru, for Batavia.

Devawongse, for Saigon.

Kriston State, for Manila.

Kleist, for Shanghai.

Kwaiang, for Singapore.

Lake Gilpin, for Singapore.

La de la Tour, for Shanghai.

Nanking Maru, for Singapore.

Nesha Maru, for Canton.

Peking Maru, for Shanghai.

Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.

Suiyang, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Kleist*, on November 29th:—
Mr. N. J. Austin, Miss Barham, L.F.N.,
Mr. D. K. Blair, Mrs. M. J. Bolton,
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Brown, Mrs. R. H. Cousins,
Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Miss D. E. Ebb, Mrs. C. Higham, Mrs. W. J. Hill, Miss G. MacLagen, Mr. A. J. Martin, Mrs. I. D. Miller, Miss H. M. Miller, Mrs. A. W. Moor, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Miss G. M. Tozer, Mrs. W. W. A. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, Mr. K. Grange, Miss E. J. Lippitt, Mr. D. D. Reid, Mr. C. J. A. Askew.
The summary of passengers shows: First class, 118; second class, 75; intermediate class, 34; third class, 3. Total 228.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Dunera* is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on December 4th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tatsuno Maru* (Bombay line) left Singapore for Hongkong on November 29th, and is expected here on December 4th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Kaga Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on November 29th, and is expected here on December 5th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arafura (P. & O.), due December 19th.

Bendoran ("Ben" line), due Dec. 2nd.

Dongola (P. & O.), due December 13th.

Dunera (P. & O.), due December 10th.

Egypt (P. & O.), due December 27th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.S.), due December 2nd, 6 a.m.

Empire State (Pacific Mail), due December 4th.

Golden State (Pacific Mail), due December 5th.

Matsumoto Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 2nd.

Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.

Rafu Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.

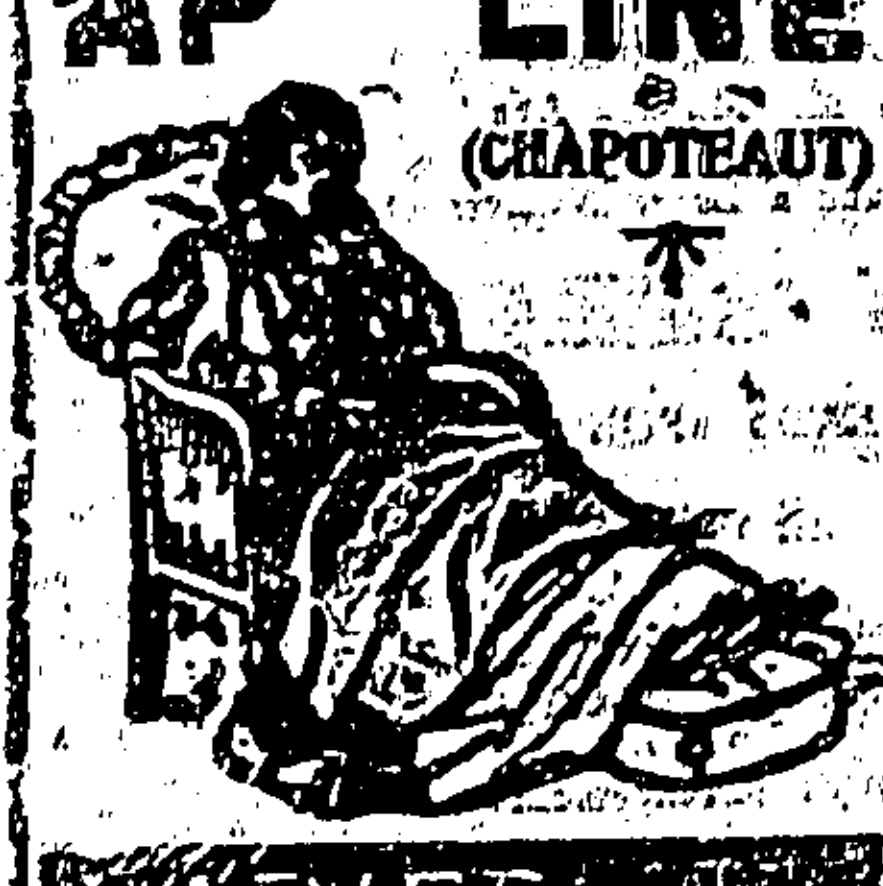
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 9th.

Tamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 9th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Manila agency of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company has been transferred from the Pacific Commercial Company to Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd.

AP LINE
(CHAPOTEAUT)

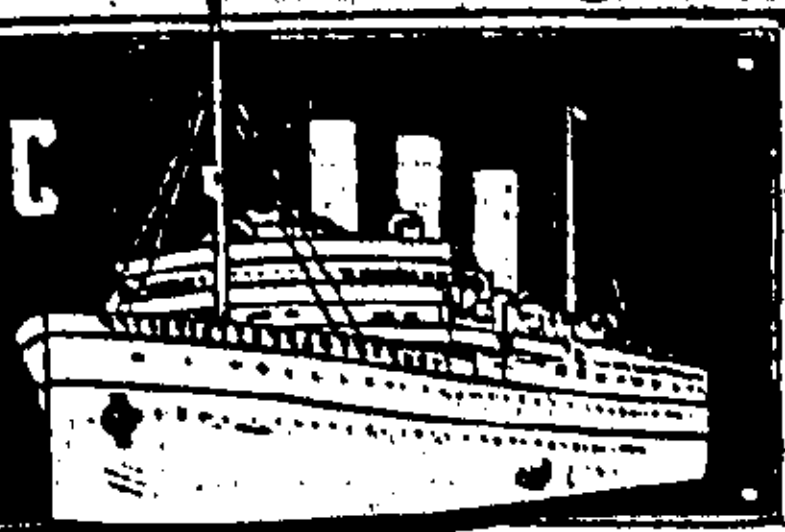


For functional trouble, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

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Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

	From Hongkong		Due Vancouver		From St John		Due Liverpool		
E. Russia	Dec.	8	Dec.	28	Almadosa	Jan.	3	Jan.	10
E. Asia	Jan.	5	Jan.	13	Montcalm	Feb.	7	Feb.	14
Montcalm	Jan.	17	Feb.	10	Melita	Feb.	17	Feb.	24
E. Japan	Feb.	8	Mar.	1	Mincedosa	Mar.	10	Mar.	17
E. Russia	Feb.	28	Mar.	13	Metagama	Mar.	24	Mar.	31
E. Asia	Mar.	23	April	1	E. Britain	Apr.	22	Apr.	29

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa.

Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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Trans-Pacific Service
HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
s.s. "NANKING" Dec. 12th
s.s. "CHINA" Jan. 16th

Java Service
BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOERABAYA.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA.
S.S. "NILE" December 22nd.

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NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 16th Dec.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 3rd Dec.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.

For further particulars please apply to—
K. FUJITA, Manager, 101 Hong Kong Street, 1st Floor, Francis Building, Tel. No. 2206.

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Operating, U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

sailing about 20th Nov.
"WEST IVAN" sailing about 23rd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Francis Building, Telephone 1022.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
KOREA MARU	32,000	Dec. 7th
SHUNYO MARU	32,000	Dec. 18th
PERSEA MARU	32,000	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	32,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	32,000	Jan. 1st
TENYO MARU	32,000	Feb. 10th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.

† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA

RUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 374 & 375.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.

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UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

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"West Prospect" 7th Dec.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Orowa" 15th Dec.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" Dec. 8th Noon Dec. 29th

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" Dec. 10th Noon Jan. 2nd 1922

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" Jan. 21st Noon Feb. 15th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

FOR HAIIPHONG

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Freight and Passenger.

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Monthly Sailings.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
----------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

KARIMATA ... JAVA ... In port ... 5th Dec. ... SAIGON & JAVA

HALDIS ... JAVA ... 5th Dec. ... 5th Dec. ... SAIGON & JAVA

TJIBODAS ... JAPAN ... 8th Dec. ... 10th Dec. ... MUNTOK & BATAVIA

TJIMANOER ... SHANGHAI & AMOY ... 13th Dec. ... 18th Dec. ... BATAVIA DIRECT

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The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailings, subject to alterations.

For

Selling on or about

"TOSARI" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 3rd Dec.

"OLDEKERK" ... ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Dec.

"RADJA" ... AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Dec.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

General Agents, York Building

WEATHER REPORT.

November 29th 9.30.—Warning to Hong Kong Coast Ports, etc.—A typhoon of unknown intensity within 150 miles of Lat 21 deg. N. and Long. 119 deg. E., moving N.N.E. November 29th, at 11.15—Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly at Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong and Aparri. It has decreased slightly over S. Formosa and considerably at Vladivostok where a depression is now central.

At 4 a.m. this morning the typhoon was in about latitude 21 deg. N. and longitude 119 deg. E., moving N.N.E. or N.E.

An anticyclone has formed over China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.12 inches, against an average of 81.89 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast

Hongkong to Gap Rock {N. winds fresh; S. winds strong.

Formosa Channel {N. winds strong.

South coast of China between {The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

South coast of China between {The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

NOVEMBER 29TH, 1921.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Hakodate	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Tokyo	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Kobe	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Oshima	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Naha	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Takajima	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Bonin Island	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Ichang	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Changsha	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Shanghai	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Gutzlaff	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Swatow	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Taihou	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Taihu	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Kaohsiung	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Pescadore	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Canton	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Hongkong	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Gap Rock	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Macao	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
Wuchow	6 a.m.	30.32	43	82	SE	5	o
P							

